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AL KINGS OF Spokers' Goods at Warner's, Main Street, between Third and Jefferson.

BECKHIDE, CHAS. J.—Eagle Coffee, Spice and Mustard Mills, corner Sixth and Jefferson.

CROSS, J. & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Manufacturers Corner Second and Third Streets.

HARRIS, E. & SONS—Trunks, Saddles, Harness, etc., No. 362 Main Street.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DEBTS—for All Jefferson Creditors and Notary Public, Office 164 Jefferson Street, between Third and Fourth.

JAMES WILSON—Notary Public, 107 West Third Street.

GUMMEY, WILLIAM—Dealer in Paper and Stationery, 294 south side Main street, between Second and Third.

WOOL & GOODMAN—Importers and dealers in Clock Watches, jewelry, Diamonds, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Quills, etc., 125 Third Street, between Jefferson and Green.

DEMOCRAT—Book and Job Printing House, Green street, near Postoffice.

HOLLINGSWORTH & JOHNSON'S Butchers College located in Temperance Hall Building, —on Third Street, between First and Second.

HAYS, ROBERT W.—Attorney at Law, Court Street, near Jefferson.

INERT, J. B.—Grocer, in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters between Second and Third.

JAMES C. THOMAS & CO.—Successors to Pule, James & Co., Dealers in Pittsburgh, Youngloughsby and Sons' Hardware, No. 86 North Street, between Market and Jefferson.

KENNEY & IRWIN—Coal Dealers, No. 162½ Third Street, between Second and Third.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Book Sellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 16 West Third Street, near Postoffice.

M'ELPATRICK & WOOD—Architects, No. 1 Main Street.

QUESADA, J. R.—DOLFINER & CO., No. 104 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

DOUGLAS A. G. & SON—Home-furnishing Emporium, No. 18, south side Market st., between Fifth and Sixth streets.

STANCLIFF & ANDREWARTHA—Architects, No. 9 Hamilton building, corner Sixth and Seventh streets.

CPICES—Ground and Unground, Electric Yarn Powder, C. J. BOUCHER, cor. Sixth & Grayson.

SPIEGELE & MANDVELLE—Fine Clothing and Tailoring, 104 Third Street, near Postoffice.

WALTON & CO.—Importers of China, Glass, furniture goods, 114 W. Main, bet. Fourth & Fifth.

WILLIAMS, FRANK—Wholesale Truncos, Hosiery and Proprietor, of the Louisville Chemical works, corner Fifth & Sixth streets.

WILKINSON, "SMOKERS'" TEMPERANCE!—Best brands Cigars and Tobacco.

The Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HARVEY, HUGHES & CO.

South side Green Street, two doors below the Customhouse.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
JOHN W. STEVENSON.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
and ex-officio Justice of the Peace,
TITUS A. COCHLAN.
For Marshal of the County Court,
F. C. WEILMAN.
For Marshal of the City Court,
J. L. HOBBS.
For Clerk of the Chancery Court,
JOHN M. THOMPSON.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
JOHN S. CAIRN.
For Sheriff,
JOHN M. MARTIN.
For City and County Attorney,
F. HAGAN.
For Police Commissioners,
J. E. C. BRINTZ,
ALEXANDER FERGUSON,
JOHN M. HARRIS.
For Chief of the Fire Department,
M. J. IRL.
For Forest Inspector—Eastern District,
M. DIEZ.
Western District,
JOHN SHELLLEY.

♣♠♣ We have associated with us in the conduct of the Louisville Democrat Dr. Massey, a sterling Democrat of the Jefferson school, a man whose intellect, talent and good will aid us in keeping the Democrat what it is—the best paper west of the mountains.

PROSPECTS.

The Daily Democrat by Mail—Only Six Dollars a Year, or Sixty Cents a Month, always in Advance—A Paper Every Morning, Sundays Included, the Year Round.

In this age of excitement, of work, of lightning and of steam, the thirst for news has become important, for all the news that can be got and rendered portable from every source, and people soon often acquire speedily down their papers without a regret that they had not been more to tell and more to read. The telegraphic dispatches profess to elaborate and monopolize news nearly all the time, and people tend instinctively to them on first opening his paper. And yet these, in the effort to supply the public demand, have got to resorting to the speculative correspondence and exchange of copy space without satisfying the reader or leaving room in the papers for that which all would like to read. Sifting, condensation and a careful, sagacious statement of all that is really "the news" has become the necessity for successful journalism.

The proprietors of the Louisville Daily Democrat have determined, at immense cost, to supply the public with a sheet which shall be as Louisville a journalistic enterprise which has been most successful in the Eastern cities, and which cannot fail to promote the interests of our citizens and the reputation of our city. They employ one of the most accomplished and experienced editorial assistants, to furnish, in an abbreviated and attractive form, all the news of each day that can be culled from the dispatches, news columns, correspondence and exchange. Although paying as high for the use of the telegraph as any other paper, liberties will be taken with what it transmits in order to save space for items of interest which it fails to supply. Lengthy correspondence and news items will be excluded, save in exceptional cases of great public importance. The labor of preparation in the office will be greater than in that of any other paper, but they insist that thereby the valuable time of the reader is saved and improved, nor compensation is rare. Where demands are of interest, their value will not be underestimated nor the space lost in giving them in full.

Thus, it is the intention of the Democrat to furnish to its country readers a newspaper every day in the year for just half of that cost which they must pay if they wish to get the same for the same time. In all respects it will not only maintain its well-established reputation, but will endeavor to add to it, and at a reduced price, in a more compact form.

Such a paper, we think, is hereby the world is invited to an inspection of its merits—to a close and scrutinizing inspection.

All orders promptly and carefully filled, either by the monthly payment of three dollars and fifty cents for six months, or six dollars per annum—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE; and every paper discontinued with the expiration of subscription.

To Correspondents.

The columns of the Democrat are open to the public, and short communications on subjects of general interest will be promptly published. All matters pertaining to the advancement of the manufactures and trade of Louisville, and of the working and producing classes, receive prompt attention. The correspondents must invariably accompany their communications.

To Newsletters.

The Daily Democrat can be obtained at the office, by application in person, or by letter. Orders promptly filled, and at rates offering most substantial inducements to new readers everywhere.

confidence that such charges so sustained could hardly be found a cause of removal, and a disqualification, even by the Senate. The speaker begins with affirming the right of an interested Senator to sit in judgment, and cites the precedent of the English lords, the brother and father of Queen Anne Boleyn sitting in judgment upon her. It is natural to hear Butler, of order twenty-seven, at New Orleans, condemn the Queen, and for him to say of the lecherous Henry VIII., "King Henry knew the strength of his position. One of the charges in which that brother found he guiltily involved a deeper guilt in himself. Such a wicked precedent of such a wicked King is fitly selected to justify this, and by a fit person. Other precedents of a barbarous age follow. In modern times, he cites cases of relations acting in such courts, but fails to show any of an interested party. Wadé is an interested party. By deposing Johnson he becomes President in his place. It is the clearest case of the highest interest possible. Butler admits that the rule of office is against even his precedents.

He then asseverates "the momentous question is raised whether the *Presidential office itself* (if it has the prerogative and power claimed for it) ought, in fact, to exist as a part of the constitutional government of a free people."

It will be seen the wording of this implies a charge of usurpation against every President, from Washington to Johnson inclusive, for all have exercised the power of removal. His theory subordinates the Executive to the Legislature, and makes the President the mere tool of Congress, to be changed at will. It virtually takes the election of Chief Magistrate from the people, and confers it on Congress. Butler cites some curious and interesting facts in relation to the Presidential appointing power, but while he finds some doubting the unrestricted power in the President, it is remarkable that *all* these deliberations have resulted in finally admitting the constitutional right of the President to remove. Butler's analogies resemble the act of a lawyer who sought out various precedents bearing on the principle under which his client claimed, and showing that it had been uniformly condemned, urges that it should be accepted now because it had been often disputed.

The President is declared to be estopped from denying the constitutionality of the legal tenure act by his having recognized it previously. Take this and add to the censure of the President for acting against the constitutionality of that bill, and compare it with frequent acts of courts in *obeying* a law the judges supposed unconstitutional until the case was decided. That was the President's action. He respected the tenure-of-office bill, believing it unconstitutional, as the courts had done in similar cases, until the interest of the country seemed to require that it should be disputed and decided, when he appealed to the courts to nullify the law. He refused to obey the tenure-of-office act at first; the courts, in the cases cited by Butler, should have refused to obey rules or laws they thought unconstitutional *the first* instance, without waiting for a stated case on that point to be brought up.

As to his final action, it is clear that the President was the only person who could make the change, for the election, if it was the proper person, and he has done so. If no President ever disputed the validity of the act, it would never be disputed.

We find from these questions, Butler next turns to the manner in which Johnson spoke in "swinging around the circle." We certainly do not altogether approve of the taste of these exhibitions and yet we prefer a President who could make the most trenchant to a monarch when he eulogized "this a gentleman." Butler is a cool ruffian, to talk of the proper conduct of a "horned gentleman" in public speeches, after having bandied epithets with a mob at Cooper Institute upon this very Presidential question, and shown an ability in billingsgate superior even to the coarse vituperation of his assailers in the mob. It is ridiculous to hear such a man talk of the decencies and polish of a Chief Magistrate.

Officers of the City Government.

We publish below the entire Democratic ticket for Aldermen, Councilmen and School Board, for the election of to-day. These gentlemen were chosen by conventions in their several wards, and represent the united voice of the party. There is nothing so necessary now as good officers in the city government. These are not persons who voluntarily present their own claims, but are persons selected from numerous able men as the most suitable. For that reason and because a true Democratic Council and School Board is right, we urge you to vote in the several wards to give them unanimous support:

FOR ALDERMEN.
 Fifth Ward—Thos. L. Barret.
 Seventh Ward—Fountain T. Fox, Jr.
 Ninth Ward—W. F. Dulaney.
 Eleventh Ward—R. B. Sheridan.

FOR COUNCILMEN.
 First Ward—Henry C. Hamilton.
 Sixth Ward—George Brobston.
 Seventh Ward—J. Guthrie Coke.
 Eighth Ward—C. S. Shadigue.
 Ninth Ward—Capt. Bar. W. Jenkins.
 Tenth Ward—M. W. Larue.
 Twelfth Ward—Dr. G. W. Walling.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.
 Fifth Ward—Henry McDonald.
 Sixth Ward—Alex. Duvall, sr.
 Seventh Ward—Dr. Preston B. Scott.
 Eighth Ward—Dr. J. J. O'Reilly.
 Ninth Ward—Jos. B. Road.
 Tenth Ward—Thos. R. Baird, Louis Eichrodt.
 Eleventh Ward—H. Kirkright.
 Twelfth Ward—Geo. A. Scott.

¶ We hope the people in the city and county are alive to the importance of to-day's election. There are three candidates for Police Commissioners to be elected. The nominees of the Democratic convention are

J. E. C. Brinly,
 T. H. C. Brinly,
 T. H. H. Shively.

Be sure and give each of them a vote.

The first election of the year in this city and county takes place to-day. With deep interest at home and abroad, Let every voter, then, to the polls, and let us have a glorious Democratic victory. We would say you,

If you are satisfied with what you have had of Radical usurpation and misrule in the last seven years, you would have the country relieved of the curse next fall, so declare by voting straight out for the regular Democratic ticket.

If you would preserve and abide by the Constitution given us by our fathers of '76, vote the Democratic ticket.

If you would dispense with freedmen bureaus, military strapons, and a large and expensive standing army in a time of peace, vote for the Democratic ticket.

If you want to restore the Union, inspire confidence and good will between all sections of the country, and bring general prosperity to the people, vote for the Democratic ticket.

If you think that the white people of the South ought not to be put under the rule and dominion of the negroes, vote for the Democratic ticket.

If you would prevent negro suffrage and negro office-holding in Kentucky and throughout the Union, vote for the Democratic ticket.

If you would have your government legislate less for capitalists and bondholders and more for the laboring, struggling million, vote for the Democratic ticket.

If you would have Congress bring itself less in looking after the welfare and the precious rights of lazy and thriftless negroes, and more in promoting the interest and well-being of honest white people, vote for the Democratic ticket.

If you have any respect for the office of President of these United States, ordained and established by the people themselves, but which the Radicals would bring into contempt, vote for the Democratic ticket.

If you would have an honest, enlightened, and independent Federal judiciary, not the creatures of a party or dominant faction, vote for the Democratic ticket.

If you would have the legislative department of the government confined to its proper sphere of authority as prescribed by the Constitution, and not override and subordinate to its work the other co-ordinate departments of the government, vote for the Democratic ticket.

If you would have an honest and economical administration of the government—equal justice to all, exclusive privileges to none—vote for the Democratic ticket.

If you would rebuke a class of men whose midst who sympathize with Northern England Federalists and fanatics, who would ruin the country to elevate and serve the negroes, vote for the Democratic ticket.

If you desire to guard the reserved rights of the States, and make the citizens at all times secure in their rights of person and property, vote for the Democratic ticket.

If you would have Louisville grow and prosper in her trade and commerce, turn your backs upon the Radicals, who after her best customers, the people of the South, had been crushed by the war, and legislated against them most wantonly and cruelly, and prevented them from recovering themselves by honest labor, and pouring the benefits of the trade into her lap—if you would cherish those upon whose thrift and prosperity that of your own city must always depend, vote for the Democratic ticket.

If, in a word, you would promote the best interests of the whole country, have the approbation of your own consciences, and sleep soundly, like honest men, when you go to bed to-night, vote the whole Democratic ticket.

Convention vs. Anti-convention.

Some persons are opposed to the nominations of the Democratic party merely because they are made by a convention. A moment's reflection will show them how poor such an objection is. Let them look over the independent candidates and say how many of these they would really and honestly prefer for the office to which each candidate is. Let them look over the independent candidates and say how many of these they would really and honestly prefer for the office to which each candidate is. Perhaps one or two; perhaps not one. They have to choose at last not some of them but *the best*, but some one of a list who desire it. A man's wanting an office is no proof of his fitness for it; and oftentimes it is the reverse. In this way if they do not get their *first* choice for a convention, neither do they get their *first* choice from the independent ticket.

They assert that a convention chooses certain persons for them—thus infringing their rights. The convention, therefore, only chooses certain acceptable persons to run. In the other case, the independent candidates choose themselves. They are likely to be the best qualified, the man who is the sole criterion of his own merits, or the one who has undergone the scrutiny of a convention. Clearly, the convention candidates are *apt* to be the *best* candidates for the office.

The ticket then comes to voting. Can you see the object men would prefer? Likely they would not accept, and must vote then for such as are publicly presented. He must vote for men who are offered by their own act alone, and for certain other candidates who have been selected by their fellow-citizens as the best officers.

When men get to be the best judges of their own qualifications, and when each of us can induce the best men, our *first* choice, to run, then it will be a compromise to select the best of such. When this is done they certify to the fellow-citizens what they have done, and what candidates they have chosen, and ask their votes. It seems to us a much better plan than merely allowing the men to be induced to run by mutual compromise.

The convention plan is not, therefore, to force candidates on the people, but to induce good men to offer, and by mutual compromise to select the best of such. When this is done they certify to the fellow-citizens what they have done, and what candidates they have chosen, and ask their votes. It seems to us a much better plan than merely allowing the men to be induced to run by mutual compromise.

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J. S. Neal, Master,
as above Tuesday, 7th inst.,

GE & FORSEE, Agents.
 NEW ORLEANS.
 Freighter steamer
 CHOND. Master
 as above on Tuesday, 7th
 3 P. M. Clerk
 ERWIN & CO., Agents.
 ORHEAD & CO., Agents.
 NEW ORLEANS.
 Freighter steamer
 DIANA. Master
 as above on Saturday, 8th
 3 P. M. Clerk
 ORHEAD & CO., Agents.
 ERWIN & CO., Agents.
 and St. Louis.
 Roberts, Master.
 as above on Wednesday, 8th
 13 P. M. Clerk
 FORSEE, Agents.
 New Orleans, 43 Wall st.
 Memphis and New Orleans.
 Montgomery, Master.

as above Saturday, 8th Inst.,
M. MORRHEAD & CO., Agents.
U. S. MAIL
The United States Mail
for \$3.50, including meals and
less than by railroad.

MAIL MORNING LINE AT
the magnificent steamer,
O. N. R. M. WADE, Master,
L. P. CREIDER, Master,
all intermediate points.

G LINE AT 3 P. M.
splendid double-decked palace
steamers
WHITTEN, Master,
JES. P. CARTER, Master,
only at Madison.

and baggage checked on board
its East.

leave from the Company's
third street,
JOE CAMPION, Agent,
BERRY & CO.,
to W. Jay Johnson),
GENERAL
AND FREIGHT AGENTS,
MAR WHARFBOAT,
6,
packed and shipped free of charge,
STOCKS COMPANY

pared to dock all
GES, FLATBOATS, &c.,
Apply to Capt. Pink Varble,
&c.,
U. S. GUNSENHAUSER, Sup't.,
SPORTATION.
E AND NASHVILLE
— AND —
AND LOUISVILLE
LILROD LINE.
—
MAY 31, 1865, trains will run, as
follows:
..... 5:30 A. M. 6:30 P. M.
..... 7:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.
..... 4:15 A. M. 11:30 A. M.

ain connects at Humboldt and
into South
ville for Chattanooga and At-
and 7:30 P. M., and for Decatur
7:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
As accompany all night trains,
RANCH TRAIN leaves Louisi-
Lebanon, Knoxville and Crab
by stage to all important points
stucky.
TRAIN leaves Louisville at 4:30
in for Nashville and Memphis
train daily, except Sunday.
Knoxville Branch Train runs
45.
ALBERT FINK,
Gen'l Sup't. L. & N. R. R.
VILLE, MADISON

AND—
ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE
NORTH AND WEST!
His Route arrive in Eastern cities
FOUR IN ADVANCE
on U. S. Mail Boat same day
arrive at Jeffersonville (immediate
Louisville) as follows:
Sund. 4.30 P. M. daily.
1.00 P. M. daily, ex. Sat.
6.30 P. M. daily.
1.00 P. M. daily.
CHECK THROUGH TO ALL
CIPAL POINTS.
Pullman Cars on All Night Trains. **g**
Time Tables and Connections,
at all of the Company's office,
Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
ROBERTSON, Gen. Sup't.,
Ticket Agent.
July 27, 1887. **3rd of**
INSURANCE
GERMAN SECURITY BANK.

the Kentucky Legislature, this matter be known as the FIRE-BANK, with all the privileges fire insurance company, located Banking house corner of Market where we shall conduct a GENERAL FIRE Insurance business in Ky, we trust, to all who favor us.

W. EHRLMAN
PH. TOMPERT, SR.
J. H. DETCHEN, President,
Ch. and Sec'y. mcl dlm
LE, CINCINNATI

ON RAILROADS.

RIGHT 17th. Trains will run as follows:

At 6:30 o'clock A. M., 2:30 P. M., 8:15 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M., same connect at Christiansburg through fare 57 cts.

SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
to California and China,
to United States Mail,
Import Railroad,
per No. 2 North River, foot of
clock noon, as follows:

CHAU-NEAU, Capt. Percy, connecting
off. South.
CHAU-NEAU, Capt. Gray
INDEX CITY, Capt. Paydage.
QUEEN, Capt. Center, com-
MENTS, Capt. Parker.
Page along with the adult
and attendance free.
Ch at Annapolis; one of the 1st
of Panama Bay, 1868, for
1st and 11th for Central Amer-
of the 1st torch at Manzanilla,
fourth month, connected with
the Panama to Australia and New
H. 1868, connects closely with
mail, leaving San Francisco
1 China.
and all further information
in the wharf, off of Canal st.,
York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

When Front and Second,
(CINNATL.

T. A. HARROW,
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.)
Superintendent.

URSTON, Proprietor.

I Pledge:
arrangement for the manage-
ment for a term of years, I guar-
antee, as you, as well as I,
generally, I pledge every ac-
tion as guests of the home.
satisfactorily.

T. A. HARROW, Sup't.

RGE & CO.,

main dealers in

ER MAKERS' MATERIALS,
14 South Sixth street,
PHILADELPHIA.